

ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR TEXAS

A Three-Year Plan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) issued a proposed rule on August 11, 2011 to establish general regulations for improving the traceability of livestock moving interstate if an animal disease event takes place. Under the proposed rule, livestock moving interstate will have to be officially identified unless specifically exempted. The proposed rule encourages the use of low-cost technology, and specifies approved forms of official identification for each species, such as metal eartags for cattle.

This three-year plan will outline how Texas plans to implement and comply with the upcoming Federal Rule. States and Tribes will be the primary administrators of the program under the proposed rule. The proposed approach to improving animal disease traceability will allow each State to develop their own systems for tracing animals; designing a plan that works best for their jurisdiction, producers, and livestock industries.

The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) supports the concept of establishing minimum national official identification and documentation requirements for livestock and poultry moving interstate. TAHC believes it is critical to the success of the traceability framework as a "bookend" approach.

This plan reflects the continued collaboration and cooperative relationship between TAHC and USDA/APHIS/VS. The process must be supported and funded by USDA to ensure successful compliance by the regulated industries in an equitable and cost effective fashion, and to ensure the successful management and enforcement of the same traceability process by the responsible state animal health agencies.

Texas is currently working toward achievement of an animal disease traceability system that will both accommodate animal industry concerns and satisfy basic ID requirements, state and federal, for intra and interstate animal traceability. A rule will be proposed in Texas, in spring 2012, outlining requirements for a basic disease traceability program. All requirements and components of this proposed state system will be designed to seamlessly satisfy federal disease traceability requirements when they are finalized.

The proposed Texas traceability system is focused primarily on adult cattle, the goal being official identification (compliant with the proposed federal rule) of all adult cattle moving intra and interstate. Central to Texas' plan is efficient distribution of no-end-user-cost official National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) identification eartags, commonly referred to as "brite" tags, to producers and those tagging cattle. When tags have been distributed, all adult cattle moving out of state or at change of ownership will be required to have some form of official ID. Tag allocation will be

documented in a central database using a Texas-specific location-based identification number (LID) and Texas anticipates using the CoreOne software for this purpose.

TAHC's projected approach and anticipated timeline may include the following elements:

- April 2012
 - FY2012 cooperative agreement
 - Producers and industries assisted development of Texas plan
 - State rule making process
 - Outreach and marketing efforts
 - Pilot projects for testing various elements
- Fall 2012
 - Implementation of Texas plan
 - Establish state LID system
 - Establish tag distribution process
 - Begin legacy data integration
 - Establish data collection and reporting
 - Projected Cost: \$682,988
- April 2013
 - FY2013 cooperative agreement
 - Enhance data collection and reporting
 - Continue legacy data integration
 - Outreach and marketing efforts
 - Development of a Texas electronic health certificate
 - Projected Cost: \$836,678
- April 2014
 - FY2014 cooperative agreement
 - Continue LID assignments
 - Continue tag distribution process
 - Continue data collection and reporting
 - Continued integration of legacy data
 - Outreach and marketing efforts
 - Projected Cost: \$884,655

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we?

The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) was founded in 1893 with a mission to address the Texas fever tick problem. Today, TAHC works to protect the health of all Texas livestock, including cattle, swine, poultry, sheep, goats, equine, and exotic livestock. Ultimately, the TAHC mission and role is the assurance of marketability and mobility of Texas livestock. TAHC works to sustain and continue to make a vital contribution to a

wholesome and abundant supply of meat, eggs, and dairy products at affordable costs.

TAHC has legislative authority to make and enforce regulations to prevent, control, and eradicate specific infectious animal diseases which endanger livestock. TAHC regulations are made and adopted by 13 governor-appointed commissioners who represent the general public and various livestock industries and professions. The commissioners serve staggered six-year terms and meet as needed to study the regulatory needs of the agency, review public comments on proposed regulation changes, and adopt new rules when necessary.

Agency headquarters are located in Austin, Texas. Seven region offices are strategically located across the state so the staff can work more effectively with ranchers, livestock market and slaughter plant personnel, and other livestock industry representatives.

Texas has unique risks associated with its size and borders, and a recent CEAH study mentions that Texas has the highest risk of Foot and Mouth Disease introduction. A total of eight states share a border with Texas – four US states and four Mexican states. The Texas-Mexico shared border is approximately 1,248 miles in length. In addition, Texas has multiple land ports, sea ports, and international airports. Texas also imports more live animals than any other state, including approximately one million cattle per year from Mexico and approximately two and one half million cattle from other US states. Texas producers maintain within their inventories approximately fifteen percent of the national herd supplying approximately one third of the US supply of beef.

The Texas animal disease traceability working groups are species specific and provide valuable guidance and oversight in the continued development and implementation of traceability efforts in Texas. Originally, the working group was comprised of representatives from all various livestock industries and producers. The formation of species specific working groups was put in place to provide more effective and focused advancement within their industries. The working groups meet on an as-needed basis.

2.2 Where are we now?

The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) has continued voluntary premises registration including entry and maintenance of premises registration information; electronically in the Standardized Premises Identification System (SPIS) and hard copy files on-site. Registered producers with valid PINs may purchase official “840” or “900-series” RFID tags from an USDA approved tagging manufacturer. Also, TAHC

will supply a limited amount of “840” RFID tags to producers with valid PINs upon request.

TAHC maintains various other traceability data sources by continuing to collect and store identification data required for testing, movement, change of ownership, and other applicable animal health disease programs. These include, but are not limited to data collected and/or stored from interstate and intrastate certificates of veterinary inspection (ICVIs), bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis test charts, scrapie tag distribution, and interstate permits.

Due to the drought and economy, Texas is experiencing a substantial increase in the number of livestock moving through the markets, to slaughter plants, and to other states. This is generating a massive backlog of market and slaughter brucellosis test charts for data entry. The animal identifications and owner data collected from these test charts is TAHC’s main data source for traceability at this time. The absence of this data will critically hinder Texas’ ability to perform animal disease tracebacks.

Effective August 1, 2011, government subsidized Brucellosis testing was discontinued at all Texas livestock markets, due to a lack of funding available to pay for future testing. The TAHC no longer enforces the requirement that all test eligible (adult) cattle be Brucellosis tested for a change of ownership within Texas. TAHC is currently working with the animal disease traceability cattle working group and industries to find workable solutions and develop short & long-term plans for the future of animal identification and disease traceability in Texas.

Currently, the vast majority of animal disease traceability data is entered and stored in USDA maintained standardized animal health systems, such as the GDB, EMRS, LIMS, ADTIS-SPIS, and ADTIS-AIMS, with only a few minor exceptions. Therefore, data collected and entered into these systems is electronically accessible to TAHC and USDA animal health officials, when needed. TAHC is available during normal business hours for any sharing of data. No online searchable database is available for other states to use.

All “840” RFID tags distributed by TAHC animal disease traceability staff to registered producers and animal health officials for animal disease response are entered into the AIMS database. TAHC program records staff administers the Scrapie program for sheep and goats. They collect producer and flock information over the telephone, assign a Scrapie flock identification number, enter the information into GDB-COVSNAT, maintain a hard copy file, order the tags through AIMS to be shipped directly to the producer. In 2006, TAHC passed a rule requiring mandatory individual identification for intrastate movement of all dairy

cattle. TAHC region offices continue to distribute official TX (“74” prefix) metal eartags to dairy producers and record the information into the GDB database. The official “74” prefix metal eartags, market backtags, and other official IDs for animal disease programs are provided by the USDA-Austin office.

The process must be supported and funded by USDA to ensure successful compliance by the regulated industries in an equitable and cost effective fashion, and to ensure the successful management and enforcement of the same traceability process by the responsible state animal health agencies.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) has a long history of working productively with the animal agriculture industries in Texas, and in finding practical solutions and applying pragmatic regulations. As such, the major strength of the TAHC is its existing working relationship with those industries and people who will be affected by traceability regulations. Secondly, the TAHC has a well trained work force with capable field inspectors, a committed adt team, and in-house database development/management personnel. These people are working through the best traceability solution for Texas, and are equipped to come up with a workable solution in partnership with animal agriculture and other interested partners.

Regarding challenges, the TAHC faces continuing change in IT solutions, but is working toward a centralized application in the Trace First, CoreOne product. This challenge may include data migration from existing federal ID databases as well as integration with extensive state-level GDB data. Another challenge exists in the need to educate the producers of Texas regarding the changed disease traceability approach, and what new ID requirements may be. Acceptance or at least understanding is probably the TAHC’s biggest obstacle at this point. Lastly, the TAHC has experienced significant budget reductions over the past year, and will continue to apply a shrunken pool of resources across the many varied animal health activities and issues that come up weekly.

2.4 Opportunities and Threats

Texas has a history of significant animal health issues, whether disease or natural disaster related. Until August 2011, the TAHC maintained extensive first point testing ear tag records, and drew on these records routinely for disease tracing purposes, and for linkage of cattle to owners in natural disasters or for law enforcement purposes. There is no doubt that Texas and its partners in animal agriculture commerce need an efficient and reliable animal traceability system. Without a traceability system, disease tracing and natural disaster recovery would become much

more difficult and in many cases unreliable or impossible. Assurance of and linkage of animal ID to cases involving animal ownership change and movement are made possible by standardized identification and recordation methods. The TAHC is the state-level organization for foreign animal disease response, a responsibility that is not directly shared with any other state agency or organization. The Governor added TAHC to the State Emergency Management Council in 2001, to the Homeland Security Council in 2005, and the Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) Committee in 2006. Because of the agency's expertise in animal health, the chief of the Texas Division of Emergency Management designated TAHC as the state's lead agency for all animal issues in emergencies. With the largest animal agriculture industries in the nation, Texas needs disease traceability to avoid potentially catastrophic animal and economic loss.

2.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

- Human Resources

Currently, TAHC employs three (3) full-time employees: (1) ADTS Coordinator and (2) Customer Service Reps. Benefits will be paid through the cooperative. The ADTS coordinator will write the cooperative agreement and handle all correspondence with the cooperative. He or she will also write all quarterly reports and objectives. The coordinator will also promote traceability across the state at all meeting and conferences. The customer service reps will register all premises, answer incoming phone calls, answer questions about the new proposed rule and conduct the daily business within the office.

- Technology and Equipment

The Information Technology department manages TAHC's resources for connectivity between the offices and the field, as well as the ability to access USDA animal disease traceability and animal health information databases. TAHC maintains all previously purchased – Hardware: computers (desktops, laptops, & handhelds), printers, scanners, RFID wand readers, cell phones, and wireless air-cards; Software: Premises location mapping software. The IT Department also maintains a robust database development and organization capability, and is able to advise on best practices regarding data handling for the TAHC.

- Data Collection

Program Records staff receive and input data into databases and maintain records necessary to document specific state and federal disease eradication program activities; process documents affecting herd or flock status and documents related to quarantines or releases; perform data entry; and, provide permit support. Program Records responsibilities include, but are not limited to developing and

maintaining data and records systems required for disease program standards; performing data entry so that data may be analyzed to monitor the accuracy and efficiency of the agency's disease management and eradication activities; managing records for the Fowl Registration Program, Fowl Surveillance program, Waste Food Feeder Registration, and Feral Swine Holding program; supporting records management functions for various Herd Status programs that include the Accredited Bovine Tuberculosis Free Herd, Bovine Brucellosis Certified Free Herd, Validated Swine Brucellosis Free Herd, Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Swine Herd programs, CWD Herd Status Plans for Cervidae and Trichomoniasis Free Herd status for cattle; issuing and monitoring Texas entry permit programs for domestic and exotic animals and fowl entering Texas from other states; and entering data such as animal identifications, owner information, health certificates, and test results from slaughter charts into the USDA database known as the Generic Database (GDB). Currently, TAHC is not utilizing automated data capture systems.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement

Through the cooperative efforts of the Texas Animal Health Commission, animal producers, and allied industry groups, the TAHC will ensure that the animal population of Texas is healthy and secure.

3.2 Mission Statement

The mission of the Texas Animal Health Commission is:

- to protect the animal industry from, and/or mitigate the effects of domestic, foreign and emerging diseases;
- to increase the marketability of Texas livestock commodities at the state, national, and international level;
- to promote and ensure animal health and productivity;
- to protect human health from animal diseases and conditions that are transmissible to people; and
- to prepare for and respond to emergency situations involving animals by conducting agency business in a responsive, cooperative, and transparent manner.

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goals

To develop and implement a statewide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability in Texas that complies with the federal minimum standards established by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Additionally, the TAHC anticipates passage of a state ID rule that will go into effect prior to the Federal Disease Traceability Rule. The Texas rule will be structured for seamless compliance with the federal rule.

Focus of state traceability efforts & establish traceability systems for species and industries that do not or no longer have compliant systems in place, for example beef cattle.

4.2 Programmatic goals (Objectives)

- Year 1
 - Establish species specific advisory committees
 - Solicit producers and industries assistance development of Texas plan
 - Develop State rules and policy
 - Target, develop, and implement outreach messaging regarding data quality and processing for animal health information forms
 - Establish compatible standards for sharing data with States/Tribes/Territories and USDA
 - Develop state LID system
 - Initiate integration of legacy data
 - Develop tag distribution process
 - Establish and/or update tag distribution record system
 - Input data into appropriate systems
- Year 2
 - Continue with year one's processes with adaptation for practical improvements
 - Coordinate species specific advisory groups' review of the first year's progress with a forward-looking action plan
 - Input data into appropriate systems
 - Continue integration of legacy data
 - Develop a state-wide electronic ICVI system
 - Outreach efforts
 - Continue LID assignments
 - Continue tag distribution process
 - Continue data collection and reporting
- Year 3
 - Continue LID assignments
 - Continue tag distribution process
 - Continue data collection and reporting
 - Input data into appropriate systems
 - Improve retrieval of available traceability information
 - Integrate surveillance and traceability data
 - Enhance IT infrastructure
 - Monitor ICVI data quality
 - Continue Outreach and marketing efforts

4.3

Animal disease traceability performance measures (required)

Establish objective assessments of animal disease traceability by providing baseline measures and projected advancements during the funding periods by using the following four performance standard measures:

1) Time to report to the State/Tribe of official tagging/identifying of an animal in question that has moved interstate:

- Smaller number of animals on health certificates are only reported once a month to that state. Advancement would be to narrow that to two weeks. Texas permits about 4 million head of cattle out of Texas and 8 million head into Texas. Searching for an individual metal tag number would be almost impossible. If the animal was tested at the market and entered into the GDB, the time required would only be a few hours.

2) Time for the State/Tribe of first officially tagging/identifying an animal in question that has moved interstate to provide a record of the official tag distribution:

- If tag is an 840 tag, that could occur in an hour. Many times a tag is not entered into the GDB and time need to search paper boxes and storage can be long. Advancement would be to include more electronic tags to be available.

3) Time to report to the State/Tribe from which an animal in question has moved interstate:

- Currently that could be done in about a week. Projection to improve would be down to three days.

4) Time for the State/Tribe from which an animal in question has moved interstate to provide the location and contact information from which the animal was moved interstate.

- If the animal is not entered into the GDB or tagged with an 840 tag, this task is almost impossible. Texas receives and ships millions of head of livestock on paper health certificates and locating the contact information on an animal maybe very difficult. Advancement would be to find a better way to record and storage paper certificates so a tag number and contact information might be found within two weeks.

4.4

Data requirements

- A LID will be assigned to all Texas producers when they provide TAHC staff with current and accurate herd owner contact information, including but not limited to: owner's name, mailing address, and phone number.
- Texas will accept all forms of official ID as outlined by USDA standards. Texas will not accept brands as official ID, unless the brand is accompanied with official breed registration documentation.
- Texas will use official metal ear tags beyond the current system which currently involves accredited veterinarians only applying the tags at the

time of performing regulatory animal disease work. TAHC plans to establish the use of official ID tags to identify all adult cattle prior to interstate movement to comply with the proposed federal rule. TAHC expects an anticipated volume of 500,000 metal ear tags within a twelve month period. Tags and applicators may be distributed either at common commingling points across the state, such as livestock markets or shipped directly to the producers, depending on available funds.

- TAHC plans to transition from using USDA's AIMS database as our primary tag distribution record keeping system to utilizing Trace First's Core One software.
- Data will be shared with other states and tribes on an as needed basis for animal disease and control. This would be a continuation of TAHC practice of epidemiologic management of disease trace-ins and trace-outs.
- For species other than cattle, TAHC will continue to recognize group/lot official ID. Regarding cattle, the TAHC will evaluate when group/lot identification may be appropriate.

4.5 Information technology plan

FY2012

- 1) Maintain and initiate integration of legacy data into a centralized database (presumably CoreOne)
- 2) Continued development and implementation of the CoreOne product, whether the federal instance in the NITC and/or a state-specific instance.
- 3) Funding for an IT specialist's salary

FY2013

- 4) Development of electronic health certificates that are easily integrated into CoreOne, and are compatible to the greatest extent possible with other states' systems.
- 5) Funding for an additional software license for the software of choice (CoreOne) for extra-NITC, state-specific use and specific accessibility to a user-group beyond state employees and state-deputized representatives (accredited veterinarians for example).
- 6) Funding to host an additional database instance in a well-supported data center that offers server failover capability and routine backups
- 7) Funding for an additional IT specialist's salary

FY2014

- 8) Maintenance funding for datacenter hosting, software licensing, and salaries for two dedicated IT specialists.

The TAHC anticipates use of web-based applications and databases for its animal disease traceability needs, with off-site datacenter, 'cloud' hosting to the web. As such, annual funding for maintenance of a data center instance of software and databases being used is the limit of IT's hardware

and maintenance concerns. The TAHC IT database specialists will need the ability to mine data at the TAHC's request, through use of a tool like COGNOS or custom scripting.

4.6 Resource requirements

Additional resources will be needed for automated data capture. For animal disease traceability to be successful, a nationally accepted electronic ICVI needs to be deployed to all states. If each state is tasked with developing its own electronic ICVI, then additional resources will be needed to hire consultants and/or experts.

Additional resources may include the following:

- Official, lost cost ear tags
- Tagging pliers
- Additional staff members
- Personnel for tag distribution
- Funding for shipping tags to producers
- IT operations costs
- IT hardware
- Additional space for tag and file storage

4.7 Organizational needs

The TAHC has an organizational structure in place that will support animal disease traceability and all aspects of implementation. Additional resources will be needed to restructure departments within the agency.

4.7.1 Executive support

The TAHC is an animal health agency administered by licensed veterinarians. As animal health professionals who handle the realities of animal disease on a daily basis, the TAHCs management advocates implementation of a practicable animal disease traceability program.

4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

The Texas animal disease traceability working groups are species specific and provide valuable guidance and oversight in the continued development and implementation of traceability efforts in Texas. Originally, the working group was comprised of representatives from all various livestock industries and producers. The formation of species specific working groups was put in place to provide more effective and focused advancement within their industries. The working groups meet on an as-needed basis.

The compatibility with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA is monitored by the use of policy standards, federal minimum standards, common data collection practices, standardized reporting and program evaluation based off performance measures.

The TAHC Animal Disease Traceability department is responsible for coordination and implementation of the animal disease traceability plan, including coordination of other agency office and field staff. Additional responsibilities and job duties may be assigned by the Executive Director.

4.7.3 Policy

The animal disease traceability program in Texas is governed by the existing mandate in the Texas Agriculture Code, Sec. 161.056. This policy authorizes the TAHC to establish and enforce, by Commission rule, an animal identification program consistent with the Federal program.

TAHC is considering a rule to require all adult cattle, while changing ownership, to have official identification. If passed, the rule will become effect in the summer of 2012.

4.7.4 Staffing

State personnel are needed to perform essential job duties required to carry out program objectives. The animal disease traceability department is solely responsible for administering the program.

Personnel needed to implement program are (at minimum):

- Program Coordinator
- Office administrative support staff - 6
- IT support specialist - 2

4.7.5 Budget requirements

		FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Personnel		320000	420000	450000
Fringe Benefits		89152	117012	125370
Travel		5000	5000	5000
Equipment		16000	15000	15000
Supplies / Other		76000	75000	75500
Postage / Freight		84900	84000	84500
Indirect Costs		91936	120666	129285
Total		682988	836678	884655

The agency state budget cannot financially support the program. Currently there are no state funding sources that can be leveraged to support this program. Animal disease traceability is solely funded by federal cooperative agreements.

4.7.6 Outreach

Successful implementation of any plan to advance animal disease traceability cannot be achieved without outreach to constituents primarily affected by the plan.

4.7.6.1. Accredited veterinarians

Accredited veterinarians are instrumental to the new framework focusing on interstate movement of livestock and poultry.

- The plan to inform accredited veterinarians of the new framework and plan for implementation will utilize various forms of media, such as: press release, electronic newsletter, social media, agency website, agency email, mass mail out and attend regional conventions and meetings.
- A continuing education effort will be put in place to ensure all parties responsible for collecting and entering data are sufficiently trained and supported. TAHC's data accuracy monitoring program will continue to provide accountability and data quality assurance.
- TAHC plans to enhance and promote the use of eICVIs by educating veterinarians on the ease of use and benefits. Further advancement needed to streamline the process by utilizing outside vendor's applications or development of an in-house application.
- The accredited veterinarian will continue to provide and have available official identification devices for producers.

4.7.6.2. Livestock markets

Livestock markets continue to be a vital collection point for traceability information.

- In addition to personal contact and communication, continuing education efforts are being planned to address the concerns of the livestock markets using various forms of

media, such as: press release, electronic newsletter, social media, agency website, agency email, mass mail out and attend regional conventions and meetings.

4.7.6.3. Industry as a whole

Implementation of any plan to advance animal disease traceability impacts a variety of constituents, likely none more so than industry itself.

- The industry will be informed of the implementation plan by utilizing various forms of media, such as: press release, electronic newsletter, social media, agency website, agency email, mass mail out and attend regional conventions and meetings.
- Industry representatives serving on the advisory committee will continue to educate and share plan implementation to their constituents.

4.8. Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity

The new traceability framework is focused on interstate movement and the accompanying ICVI or similar documentation for that movement.

- The number of animals and the number of shipments that move interstate will be monitored and verified by a monthly inspection of all paper and electronic ICVIs.
- The following data must be reported for quarterly reports beginning with calendar year 2012:
 - Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents created within the State/Tribe/Territory on a year-to-date basis for move-out animals
 - Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents received for move-in animals
 - Number of animals by species and class for move-in events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
 - Number of animals by species and class for move-out events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
 - Volume of distribution for each official numbering system/device issued by the State/Tribe/Territory and/or AVIC office, including backtags by market or processing (slaughter) facility

V. TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

- Producers and industries assisted development of Texas plan
- State rule making process
- Outreach and marketing efforts
- Pilot projects for testing various elements
- Implementation of Texas plan
- Establish state LID system
- Integration of legacy data
- Establish tag distribution process
- Establish data collection and reporting
- Continue LID assignments
- Continue tag distribution process
- Continue data collection and reporting
- Enhance data accuracy monitoring
- Development of a Texas electronic ICVI

5.2 Implementation of objectives

- Year 1
 - Establish species specific advisory committee
 - Solicit producers and industries assistance development of Texas plan
 - Develop State rules and policy
 - Target, develop, and implement outreach messaging regarding data quality and processing for animal health information forms
 - Establish compatible standards for sharing data with States/Tribes/Territories and USDA
 - Develop state LID system
 - Initiate integration of legacy data
 - Develop tag distribution process
 - Establish and/or update tag distribution record system
 - Input data into appropriate systems
- Year 2
 - Continue with year one's processes with adaptation for practical improvements
 - Coordinate species specific advisory groups' review of the first year's progress with a forward-looking action plan
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 - Develop a state-wide electronic ICVI system
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 - Continue data collection and reporting

- Year 3
 - Continue LID assignments
 - Continue tag distribution process
 - Continue data collection and reporting
 - Input data into appropriate systems
 - Improve retrieval of available traceability information
 - Integrate surveillance and traceability data
 - Enhance IT infrastructure
 - Monitor ICVI data quality
 - Continue Outreach and marketing efforts